

A
LETTER

TO

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

The Earl of H-----B-----H,

His M——y's S——y of S—te for the C—l——s,

ON THE

PRESENT SITUATION OF AFFAIRS

IN THE ISLAND OF

G R — N — D A.

L O N D O N :

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LETTER

TO THE EDITOR

OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

RE: THE CASE OF THE

MISSING BOAT

ON THE COAST OF

THE STATE OF NEW YORK

AND THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

IN THE MATTER OF THE

MISSING BOAT

ON THE COAST OF

A
L E T T E R
T O

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

The Earl of H---B-----H, &c.

My LORD,

YOUR Lordship's situation renders any apology for troubling you with this address wholly unnecessary : On the contrary the office which your Lordship bears, and the present situation of the Colony, to which it relates, give it, if I mistake not, peculiar propriety. If it at all help your Lordship, in forming a judgment on the situation of affairs in the Colony of Gr-n-da ; or if it be productive of any, the least service, to that Colony, I shall not think my poor labour mis-spent.

Your Lordship is no stranger to the unhappy disputes which have long subsisted in Gr-n-da, however you may mistake their true source: Whatever be that source, it is not now my intention to trace it. The *legality*, the *justice*, the *expediency*, of the measure, by which the *French Roman Catholic* inhabitants of Gr-n-da were admitted to share legislative and judicial offices in that Island, are not the subject of my present enquiry. Whatever may be my opinion on that head, I have formed it on the most mature deliberation, and for such reasons, as have hitherto appeared to me to be invincible. When I see a proper season, I may perhaps trouble your Lordship with those reasons. At this moment, I am only to awaken your Lordship to the present situation of Gr-n-da; at least to its situation when the last accounts, which are in London from that Island, left it; and if your Lordship should find it in your power to administer immediate relief to its unfortunate and distressed inhabitants, I can scarcely doubt, that your inclinations will concur with your duty, and that you will not lose a moment, in forwarding that relief, where it is so much needed.

Your

Your Lordship has no doubt heard of the recent difference between L—t—t G—v—r F—m—ce, and his M—y's Council of Gr-n-da. If I am not egregiously misinformed, your Lordship has not only heard of it, but, as far as you were informed, previous to the receipt of the account of the suspension of Six Members of that Board by the L—t—t G—v—r, you approved the conduct of the Council in the most explicit terms. If it shall be found, that the subsequent arbitrary proceedings of the L—t—t G—v—r, against the Council, have not rendered *them* more culpable than they then appeared to your Lordship to have been, I cannot permit myself to doubt, that they will receive—what they will be intitled to—a continuance of your Lordship's countenance and protection. Firmly persuaded as I am of this, I will lay before your Lordship a brief state of that dispute ; and if I mis-state a single fact, if I omit any thing necessary to form a true judgment of it, as truth and justice are my only aims, I call upon Mr. M—tl—d, who, as agent for the Island of Gr-n-da, must be possessed of all the materials in this matter, to correct me. Any observations, which I may occa-

sionally make on those facts, will be my own ; and how far they may be well or ill founded, your Lordship's judgment, and that of the Public, must determine.

When Adm—str—n had finally determined on that measure—the admission of the *French Roman Catholic* inhabitants of Gr-n-da and the Gr-n-d—s to a share, as well in the legislative, as the executive part of the government of those Islands—instructions were transmitted to the C——r in C—f, declaring his M—y's r—l will and intentions, that his new subjects remaining in those Islands, and professing the religion of the Church of Rome, *should be capable, during his pleasure*, of being appointed Members of the Council of the said Islands, and of being elected into the lower House of Assembly, and of holding and enjoying offices of trust, without being obliged to make and subscribe the *Test*, under the following limitations ;—that is to say,—That the number of such Councillors should not exceed Two, at one and the same time—that the number of such persons in the Assembly, at one and the same time, should not exceed Three—that One might be appointed a Puisne Judge of the Court of Common Pleas—
and

and that One might be admitted into the Commission of the Peace, for each town, parish, or district: And the G—v—r was required, *with the advice and consent of the Council*, to take such measures, for the due execution of what was thereby declared to be the r—l will and pleasure, *in regard to the said lower House of Assembly*, as should be most effectual for answering the r—l intentions therein; and also to take the necessary steps for the appointment of One of the new subjects to be *a Justice of the Peace* in each town, parish, or district: But with regard to the appointment of the Two Councillors, or the Judge, the instructions were totally *silent*.

Upon the 16th of February 1769, Three of these new subjects were accordingly admitted to take their seats in the Assembly of Gr-n-da, without subscribing the *Test*, and Seven of them were appointed Justices of the Peace in that Island.

At the same time the L—t—t G—v—r wanted to appoint Two of them to be of the Council; and, as he is bound by the K—'s commission and instructions to him, to take the *advice and consent* of the Council, he then con-

sulted that Board upon the subject : But they were of opinion, that the C——r in C—f was *not* authorized or required to make such appointment ; and that, from the tenor of the late instructions, it rather seemed to be the intention of the C—n, to reserve that nomination to itself, at such time thereafter, as his M——y should think proper. Upon this the L—t—t G—v—r, although much disappointed, said he would write to the S——y of S—e for the C——s, on the subject.

Letting this matter rest here for the present, I must now beg leave to inform your Lordship of some other transactions, which may be proper to be related to you in this place ; because they may, perhaps, help to explain, and, in some small degree, account for the conduct of the L—t—t G—v—r towards the Council after they happened.

By the K—'s instructions to the C——r in C—f, he is authorized, in case it shall ever happen, that there be less than Seven Members of the Council residing in Gr-n-da, to appoint as many persons, *out of the principal inhabitants thereof*, as shall make the number of Councillors

cillors Seven, and no more ; and they are to continue Councillors, until confirmed by the C—n, or others be appointed under the K—'s signet or sign-manual, or *until there be Seven of the Council upon the Island*. This is the only instruction which gives the C——r in C—f a power to name, and this is the only case in which he can legally name Councillors.

Upon the 26th Day of August 1768, there being *then* only Six Members of the Council residing in the Island, the L—t—t G—v—r was pleased to appoint his Private Secretary G—e L—n—d S—t—n, Esquire, to be a Member of the Council.

Who this Mr. S—t—n is, and what is his character, your Lordship's knowledge and information may perhaps render *unnecessary* for me to tell you—Other considerations may render it *improper*—I will only be bold to tell your Lordship what he is *not*. Know then, my Lord, that he is *not one of the principal inhabitants of Gr-n-da*; and, therefore, whatever other pretensions he might have had, from being the principal adviser and director of the L—t—t G—v—r's political

political conduct, I venture to pronounce his appointment to have been improper.

The Council, notwithstanding, rather than be supposed to treat the L—t—t G—v—r disrespectfully, acquiesced; and Mr. S—t—n sat as a Member of the Council, from the time of his appointment, till the 24th of August 1769; before which time, by the arrival of Two of the absent Councillors, the number of resident Members became *Eight*; notwithstanding which, Mr. S—t—n continued to exercise his functions as a Member of the Council. The Council, therefore, took this matter into consideration; and came to the following resolution, after an enquiry into the instructions before adverted to.

“ His Honour the G—v—r, having, on the
 “ 26th day of August 1768, in conformity to
 “ the said instructions, nominated and appointed
 “ G—e L—n—d S—t—n, Esq; to be a Mem-
 “ ber of this Board, there being *then* only *Six*
 “ Members of the Council residing in the Island;
 “ and his M—y having, by a subsequent ap-
 “ pointment, compleated the number of Coun-
 “ cillors for this Island, *Eight* of whom are *now*
 “ residing in the Island: The Council, there-
 “ fore,

“ fore, is of opinion, that the appointment of
 “ the said G——e L——n——d S——t——n, Esq; has
 “ ceased, as the Council is otherwise compleat ;
 “ and that the said G——e L——n——d S——t——n,
 “ Esquire, continuing to sit and vote, would
 “ be an exprefs violation of the constitution of
 “ this Colony, as established by his M——y’s
 “ commission and instructions, and might ren-
 “ der all their proceedings illegal.”

It may not be improper to say, that previous
 to this measure, the intention of the Council
 was, from a principle of delicacy, communicated
 to the L——t——t G——v——r ; who, thereby, had
 an opportunity given him of preventing it, by
 a recommendation to Mr. S——t——n to vacate his
 seat.

Soon after the resolution above-mentioned was
 taken, the L——t——t G——v——r and Mr.
 S——t——n went into Council ; and the President
 of that Board, J——n G——h——m, Esq; communi-
 cated to them in form the resolution ; and the
 instructions, on which it was founded, were read
 to them. The L——t——t G——v——r urged to
 the Council such arguments as had suggested
 themselves, or had been, by his advisers, sug-
 gested

gested to him, for the continuation of Mr. S—t—n's appointment: In vain were they urged.—The Council thought they had done their duty; and, therefore, remained inflexible. The L—t—t G—v—r then declared, that he considered what they had done, as a personal insult to himself.—This had as little effect;—and at length, Mr. S—t—n, finding the protection of the L—t—t G—v—r insufficient for his illegal continuation in the Council, *condescended* to desire leave of the L—t—t G—v—r to *resign* his seat, which being *as condescendingly* granted, the *pacific* Mr. S—t—n was pleased to withdraw.

I shall trouble your Lordship with little on this part of the L—t—t G—v—r's conduct;—I shall only say, that if he considered what the Council had done, as a *personal insult* to himself, that consideration might have had some *little* influence on his subsequent treatment of the Council.

I now beg leave to recall your Lordship's attention to the subject of the L—t—t G—v—r's attempt to introduce Two French Roman Catholics into the Council. Your Lordship will remember,

member, that on the 16th of February, it rested with the L—t—t G—v—r's saying, that he would write to your Lordship, as S—y of S—e for the C——s, on the subject; and nothing more was heard of it from that day, till the 24th of August 1769, the very day on which Mr. S—t—n *resigned* his seat in the Council.

Upon that day the L—t—t G—v—r, without any previous information to, communication or consultation with the Council, or with any Member thereof, declared in Council his intention to appoint one of the new Roman Catholic subjects to be a Puisne Judge of his M——'s Court of Common Pleas. This the L—t—t G—v—r did, in defiance of one of the principal laws of the Colony — a law, constituting and establishing the Courts of Judicature in Gr—n—da, called there *the Court Act*, which was passed by the G—v—r, C——l, and Aff—b—y, and was confirmed by the K—'s most excellent M——y.

This law provides, that the Court of Common-Pleas in Gr—n—da, shall consist of a Chief Justice, and Four Puisne Justices; and that they shall *all* take the oaths, and subscribe the declaration

ration against Transubstantiation, commonly called the *Test*. The Court was then full, and was composed of

J—s B—bn—r,	Esquire, Chief Justice,
who was absent with the K—'s leave ;	
P—t—k M—w—l,	} Esquires, Assistant
—— B—ry—u,	
W—l—r R—rt—n,	
J—n A—ch—n,	
	Justices.

I humbly conceive, my Lord, that the K— himself cannot now dispense with this act.

And yet, whilst it existed in full force in Gr—n—da, did the L—t—t G—v—r attempt to appoint one of the French Roman Catholic subjects to be a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, as appears by the following extract, which I transcribe *verbatim* from the J—rn—ls of the C—nc—l :

“ His Honour the G—v—r then proposed
 “ to the Board, the appointment of R—e de
 “ St. L—r—t, one of his M—y's new adopted
 “ subjects, to be one of the Assistant Judges of
 “ the Court of Common Pleas for the Islands of
 “ Gr—n—da and the Gr—n—d—s, according to his
 “ M—y's instructions ; and desired the advice
 “ and

“ and consent of this Board for such appointment.
 “ ment.

“ The Board is of opinion, that they cannot
 “ give their consent to such appointment of the
 “ said R—e de St. L—r—t; as, by the act
 “ of the legislature of the said Islands, for establishing the said Court of Common Pleas, such
 “ Court is to consist of One Chief Justice, and
 “ Four Assistant Justices; which number is now
 “ compleat, and the act is in force till the 14th
 “ October 1770.”

The L—t—t G—v—r, in order to surmount the objection of the Council, which was founded on the Court Act, said he had received the K—’s *order* to make the appointment; and *that order*, being *posterior* to the *act*, it so far *dispensed* with it.

Now, my Lord, as the L—t—t G—v—r never produced the order, I am at liberty to doubt the truth of his assertion. I do really doubt it; and I not only doubt it, but I firmly believe he had no such order. Else, what reason could he have for not producing it? Had the Council become unworthy of such a mark of
 the

the L—t—t G—v—r's confidence? Or were they bound, implicitly, to believe every thing he was pleased to tell them, however extraordinary or improbable it should appear to them to be, when it was in his power so easily to convince them, and to put it past doubt? But, my Lord, whether I am well or ill founded in this belief, your Lordship can tell; since you, and you only, must have transmitted the order in question to Gr—n—da, if it ever went. If no such order was ever transmitted, then I boldly declare that the L—t—t G—v—r has abused the trust and confidence which the K— his master has reposed in him—he has abused your Lordship—and he has grossly insulted the Council of Gr—n—da.

But, my Lord, is it necessary for me to say, that if any such order had been received by the L—t—t G—v—r, it could not have had the effect which he contended for? No, my Lord! I, as a British subject, know it could not have dispensed with a positive law.—Your Lordship knows it too.—The L—t—t G—v—r *ought* to have known it; and sorry am I, that there is any man in the British dominions, in authority under the C—n too, who, at this day, dares avow a doctrine so slavish and so despotic.

The

The L—t—t G—v—r, however, finding this attempt ineffectual, relinquished it; and one would have imagined, that a man of common prudence would have availed himself of the experience, which he had thus acquired, of the temper and disposition of the Council, and have stopped there — but no! that would not suffice; and the L—t—t G—v—r would hazard another trial of the steadiness and integrity of the Council—with what success, your Lordship will quickly see.

For in the same manner he next informed them, that he *had* appointed Two of the new Roman Catholic subjects to be of the Council; and that they attended to be sworn in. The Council remonstrated to him “ that their number was
 “ compleat—that there were Twelve Members
 “ of the K——’s own appointment, Eight of
 “ whom were then present; — that, by the
 “ K——’s instructions, the L—t—t G—v—r
 “ can, in no case, appoint any persons to be
 “ Members of that Board, but when there shall
 “ happen to be less than Seven Members of the
 “ Council residing in the Island;—that his duty
 “ was circumscribed by his M——y’s commis-

B

“ sion

“ sion and instructions to the G—v—r in C—f,
 “ which direct that he shall execute all things
 “ in due manner, that shall belong to his com-
 “ mand, according to the several powers and di-
 “ rections given him by that commission and
 “ those instructions, or by such further powers,
 “ instructions, and authorities, as should be at
 “ any time thereafter granted, or appointed
 “ him, under the K——’s signet or sign ma-
 “ nual, or by the K——’s order in his P——y
 “ C——l; neither of which he had produced,
 “ or so much as pretended to have, for the ap-
 “ pointment of the French Roman Catholics,
 “ which he had named ;—that although by the
 “ late instructions his M——y had been pleased
 “ to declare it to be his pleasure, that Two of
 “ his new subjects, at a time, *should be capable*
 “ of being Members of his Council ; yet his
 “ M——y had not delegated any power to the
 “ L—t—t G—v—r to *nominate* them ; so far
 “ from which, it appeared, by the tenor of the
 “ K——’s instructions, that his M——y did
 “ not intend an *immediate execution* of his will
 “ in this particular, but to reserve that execu-
 “ tion for some future period ; for, at the time
 “ that his M——y gave his G—v—r express
 “ instructions * to take such measures, with the

* Vide Pages 6 and 7.

“ ad-

“ advice and consent of the Council, for the
 “ due execution of what was there declared to
 “ be the r——l will and pleasure, in regard to
 “ the L-w-r H—e of Aff—b-y, as should
 “ be most effectual for answering the r——l in-
 “ tentions therein, there was a total silence as
 “ to that part of the K——’s intentions *which*
 “ *regarded the Council*; and no instructions,
 “ whatever, were then, or had since been given
 “ to the L—t—t G—v—r to execute it.”

To these reasons, cogent and irrefragable as they were, the L—t—t G—v—r only answered,
 “ That the S —— y of S—te had *written* to
 “ him, that he, the L—t—t G—v—r, was
 “ to appoint the Two French Roman Catholic
 “ Members — that he had done so — and that
 “ he would have them sworn.” — And, having ordered the Interpreter to attend, and the translation of the oaths to be ready, he with great violence of temper ordered the oaths to be administered to them. This being about to be done, the President, and Five other Members of the Council, finding no other resource left, to avoid the illegal measure which the L—t—t G—v—r was about to take, withdrew themselves from the Council, and thus defeated it.

It must, my Lord, to every impartial man appear, that this attempt was illegal and unjustifiable, from what *then* appeared to the Council. From what I *now* know, it is, if possible, still more so. That information I will presently lay before your Lordship : At present, I am justifying the conduct of the Council, fairly and candidly, on the grounds on which they then acted. All their reasons, founded on the K——'s commission and instructions to the C—d—r in C—f, would be too many to give your Lordship, in an address of this nature : Those of them that were necessary, and were fully sufficient for their justification, I have briefly laid before you.

The attempt of the L—t—t G—v—r then being clearly illegal ; and the *end* of the Council, —that is—to defeat such attempt—being legal, proper, and necessary for the K——'s service ; it remains to be considered whether the *means* they pursued, to attain that end, were proper —If they were, the conclusion, my Lord, must be obvious.

And, my Lord, I cannot but consider that the secession of the Council, for that day, had
become

become the only means by which they could defeat the L—t—t G—v—r's attempt. His violence had transported him so far, that calm reasoning had no longer any effect on him. The Two new subjects, who were to be admitted, were about to be introduced, and the oaths to be administered. Surely it would not have been proper for the Council to have interposed by violence, and have kept them out. No! that is not pretended. What then? — Why that the Council should have sat peaceably, whilst the oaths were administered, and then have entered their dissent on their J—rn—ls. This notable expedient, it is said, would have been the proper one—but I have not yet heard any one say what would have been its consequence. Was it proportioned to the end it was intended to answer? Does any one pretend to say, that after the Two Members had been called in, nominated, and sworn of the Council, this ingenious device would have prevented their sitting and voting?—And if it had not *that* effect, shall I ask or take leave to pronounce, that it would have been *ineffectual*. The objection would, in fact, have come too late; for as the K—'s instructions make the consent of the Council *previously* necessary to every appointment of the

G—v—r, that consent would have been implied in their acquiescence ; and if that consent is necessary, previous to the appointment, surely if the Council withhold their consent, the G—v—r cannot appoint.

But it is said, the Two new Members could *only* have sat until the K—'s pleasure could have been known on the subject. Are those, who reason in this way, aware of consequences ? Need it be said, that a G—v—r of a Col—y would frequently wish to be able to add One, Two, Three, or more Members to the Council, although their power was to cease immediately after the determination of a particular question ; a period of a much shorter duration than that, which must elapse before the K—'s pleasure could be known. — Besides, my Lord, had the Two Members sat, every measure of the Council, during the time of their so sitting, as a branch of the Legislature, would have been of doubtful authority, and subject to litigation : And are not the dreadful confusions, in which this must have involved the Col—y, foreseen at one glance ?

The secession therefore of the Council, my
 2 Lord,

Lord, was the only *effectual* measure which they, in their then situation, could take—it was the only measure, which was not pregnant with the most formidable evil consequences to the Colony—it was the only measure, which could completely defeat the attempt, on the very instant it was made; and which could not be attended with any one inconvenience to the Col—y.

Here then, my Lord, I will, for the present, leave the Council to your candour and judgment, trusting, as I most confidentially do, that they will receive your Lordship's fullest approbation of their conduct.

And now, I will lay before your Lordship the information which I have lately received of the state of the L—t—t G—v—r's instructions, at the time when he ventured upon the measure I have just related. I have hitherto only proved, that the L—t—t G—v—r did what he was not instructed to do. I will now convince your Lordship and the world, that he did what the K— his M—st—r had expressly instructed him *not to do*.

For, I aver, that the K—'s instructions were

transmitted to the L—t—t G—v—r, *not* to execute the r—l intentions in favour of the French Roman Catholic subjects, *in as far as those intentions regarded the Council*, until certain provisions had been made by the Legislature of the Island—such as laying on the impost of the $4\frac{1}{2}$ *per cent.* duty, and building churches for the public profession of the Protestant religion—nor even then, until the K—'s pleasure should be further known on the subject. These provisions had not been made by the Legislature; and therefore the L—t—t G—v—r was bound, if the K— has power to bind him, *not* to do what he did.

If your Lordship did not yourself transmit these instructions, you will find that they were transmitted—Copies of them are in your office.—Look at them I beseech you, my Lord, and be convinced, if you doubt the truth of my assertion.

And, my Lord, if these things be so, shall I venture to ask your Lordship, what is due to the temerity of the L—t—t G—v—r, who has so palpably contravened those instructions, which he was bound implicitly to obey?—And dare I
say

say, my Lord, that it behoves you to disavow the *letter*, which the L—t—t G—v—r told the Council he had received from you, as a *warrant* for what he had done ; if, as I most truly believe the fact to be, your Lordship never wrote any such ? — And, believing as I do, that no such letter ever was written, it is scarcely necessary to say, that, if it had existed, it could not have had the effect of repealing the K—’s instructions under his sign manual.

Upon the 25th of September, the day to which the Aff—b—y of Gr—n—da stood adjourned, the Council, viewing this alarming attempt in the only light in which it can be viewed, met ; and among other resolutions, which, for their justification, they thought it necessary to come to, is the following, which I transcribe from their printed J—rn—ls :

“ Resolved, That it appears to this Board,
 “ that upon these grounds, when the G—v—r,
 “ with the utmost violence, insisted upon ap-
 “ pointing and swearing in the Gentlemen, at
 “ the last meeting, contrary to the opinion of
 “ the Board, the Council thought proper to
 “ withdraw themselves *for that time*, not with
 “ any

“ any design to absent themselves from the pub-
 “ lic business, which they declare they are al-
 “ ways willing and ready to attend ; but merely
 “ with a view to prevent his Honour from car-
 “ rying into execution a measure, which appeared
 “ to them to be so *illegal*, and in hopes, upon
 “ cooler deliberation, the *reasons* urged at the
 “ Board, might appear to his Honour of suffi-
 “ cient weight, to induce him to desist from so
 “ dangerous a measure.”

The Council then proceeded to the business of
 the Col—y which lay before them—some of
 which being done, they were adjourned.

Upon the 27th of September (Two days after)
 J—n G—h—m, Esquire, the President of the
 Council, and W—ll—m L—c—s, Esquire, the
 K—’s A—rn—y G—r—l, another Member of
 the Council, attended the L—t—t G—v—r by
 his own desire, when he expressed his wish, that
 the K—’s intentions, in favour of the French
 Roman Catholic subjects, might be carried into
 execution, without opposition from the Council.
 —To which he was answered, that the objecti-
 ons of the Council to the admission of the new
 subjects, as Members, on the 24th of August,
 were

were not founded on their being new adopted Roman Catholic subjects—that matter having yet had no share in the deliberations of the Council—but *on the K—'s instructions*. The L—t—t G—v—r then *affected* to understand the dispute in a different light from what he had before done—and said he would drop the matter, and would write to the S——y of S—e on the deficiency of his powers. He also added, that he would do the Council the justice to represent to his M——y, that their conduct was not founded on the Two persons being new adopted Roman Catholic subjects; but only, on what they conceived to be a want of power in him, the L—t—t G—v—r, to appoint any persons *what-ever* to be of the Council.

Upon the 28th, the President, and P—t—k M—w—ll, Esq; the next eldest Member of the Council, attended the L—t—t G—v—r, and observed to him, that the Assembly had continued to sit every day since their meeting on the 25th—whilst the Council were not permitted to meet, although the Members were all attending in town for that purpose, to the great inconvenience of their private affairs:—And as it had been whispered that the Members of the Council were to be suspended, those Two Gentlemen

men insinuated to the L—t—t G—v—r, that they were apprehensive some violent step was about to be taken. The L—t—t G—v—r thereupon gave them the most solemn assurances, that no violent measure ever had been intended, or should take place, whatever *other notice* he might think proper to take of the J—n—ls of the 25th. The President then told the L—t—t G—v—r, that the Members of the Council, upon being informed that he had dropped his design of swearing in the Two new subjects, had agreed to defer the publication of their J—n—ls 'till the next meeting, when they would forbid the publishing so much of them as had retrospect to that affair.

Such was the situation of this dispute on the 28th,—and such, and so great, was the prospect of an amicable termination of it at that time. How the L—t—t G—v—r adhered to that word, which ought to be sacred to every man, but particularly so to a representative of the K—, will now appear.

For, upon the 29th, the very day after these assurances had been given, early in the morning, the Cl-rk of the C—ncil received a letter from
the

the L—t—t G—v—r, informing him, that he, the L—t—t G—v—r, had thought proper, for divers causes, which should be inserted in the Council books, to suspend and remove from his M—y's Council of Gr-n-da and the Gr-n-d—s, [absolutely, and not even until his M—y's pleasure should be known,] the President and Five other Members—and the Clerk of the Council was thereby required to signify to them, that he had accordingly suspended and removed them from sitting, voting, or assisting in his M—y's said Council, and that he should direct a copy of his reasons for so doing to be delivered to each of them.

The following is a literal copy of this very extraordinary letter :

“ Gov-rnm-nt-House, Sept. 29, 1769.

“ S I R,

“ As I *have* thought proper, for divers causes,
 “ *which shall be inserted in the C—ncil books*, to
 “ suspend and remove from his M—y's Council
 “ of Gr-n-da and the Gr-n-d—s, J—n G—h—m,
 “ W—ll—m L—d—w, F—d—k C—f—r,
 “ T—m—s T—f—d, J—n M—v—ll, and
 “ T—m—s W—ll—ms, Esquires, you will
 “ please

“ please to signify to them, that I *have* accord-
 “ ingly suspended and removed them from sit-
 “ ting, voting, or assisting in his M——y’s said
 “ Council, and that *I shall direct a copy of my*
 “ *reasons for so doing, to be delivered to each of*
 “ *them.*

“ I am, Sir,

“ Your humble servant,

“ U—ff-s F—m—ce.”

“ To J—n F—b-s, Esq;

“ D p-ty Cl-rk of the C—ncil.”

I must here, my Lord, make one observation on this letter. Your Lordship will perceive, that even if the L—t—t G—v—r had power to suspend the Members of the Council in this extraordinary manner, the foregoing letter is *not a suspension*. It is not, I repeat, the *act* of suspension ; and I am warranted so to say, from the terms in which it is couched ; for it plainly bears reference to some preceding act, and only informs the Cl-rk of the C—ncil—not that the L—t—t G—v—r *does thereby* suspend the Six Members—but that he *had* thought proper to suspend them, and directs the Clerk to inform them, that he *had* suspended them. When, therefore, the Clerk had given them this information, what did the

the

the Members of the Council know? Why, that the L—t—t G—v—r had been pleased to *say* that he *had* suspended them. But they remained totally ignorant *in what manner, how or by what act* they had been suspended. This they certainly had a right to know. But the fact is, no preceding measure respecting the suspension had been taken, no preceding act existed; and, therefore, the letter to the Cl-rk of the C—ncil only conveyed *false* information.

But, my Lord, suppose this letter had been differently worded. I will put it in the strongest way for the L—t—t G—v—r, and suppose that he had written it in these terms,—“ You “ will please to signify to them, that I *do* hereby, and by virtue of this letter, suspend and “ remove them.”—I do not hesitate to say, that this would have been an illegal suspension:—So the C—ncil thought it:—So the L—t—t G—v—r himself afterwards thought it; and I will shew your Lordship why I say so, why the C—ncil thought so, and, before it be long, why the L—t—t G—v—r himself thought so.

It may be trite, my Lord, upon this occasion, to observe, that the L—t—t G—v—r derives
all

all his powers and authorities in Gr-n-da from the K—'s commission and instructions :—Whenever therefore he exercises any act of power, not warranted by that commission and those instructions—whenever he grossly violates, or wantonly disobeys them—I am sure I need not tell your Lordship he commits an illegal act.

It will be necessary, my Lord, before I proceed farther, to lay before your Lordship, the K—'s instructions to the C——r in C—f, respecting the power of suspension; whereby your Lordship will perceive what power to suspend, under what restrictions, and in what manner to be exercised, the L—t—t G—v—r as C——r in C—f hath.

“ And it is our will and pleasure, that you
 “ do, and you are hereby authorized to suspend
 “ and remove any of the Members of our said
 “ Council from sitting, voting, and assisting
 “ therein, *if you shall find just cause for so doing;*
 “ and also in like manner to suspend any of our
 “ said L—t—t G—v—rs of our said Islands,
 “ from the due execution of their commands,
 “ and to appoint others in their stead *until our*
 “ *pleasure shall be known :* It is nevertheless our
 “ will

“ will and pleasure, that you do not suspend
 “ or remove any of the said L—t—t G—v—rs
 “ of our said Islands respectively, or any of the
 “ Members of our said Council, when they
 “ shall have been confirmed by us as aforesaid,
 “ *without good and sufficient cause*, nor *without*
 “ *the consent of a majority of the said Council;*
 “ *sitting in Council*, after due examination of
 “ the charge against such L—t—t G—v—r
 “ or Councillor, and his answer thereunto:
 “ And in case of suspension of any of them, you
 “ are to cause your reasons for so doing, toge-
 “ ther with the *charges* and *proofs* against such
 “ person, and his answer thereunto, to be duly
 “ entered upon the Council books, and forth-
 “ with to transmit copies thereof to our
 “ C—mis—rs for T—e and Pl—t—ns, in order
 “ to be laid before us: Nevertheless *if* it should
 “ happen that you should have *reasons* for sus-
 “ pending any of the said persons, *not fit to be*
 “ *communicated to the Council*; you may, *in that*
 “ *case*, suspend such person, without the consent
 “ of the said Council: But you are thereupon
 “ immediately to send to our C—mis—rs for
 “ T—e and Pl—t—ns, in order to be laid before
 “ us, an account of your proceedings therein,
 C “ toge-

“ together with your reasons at large *for not*
 “ *communicating the same to the Council*, and a
 “ duplicate thereof by the next opportunity.”

Thus, and wisely, my Lord, hath the C——n
 restrained the C———r in C—f from a wanton
 exercise of a power, which, if it was not so
 restrained, might be fatal to the very being of
 the Col—y. The single question now, my
 Lord, is, whether it appears, that the L—t—t
 G—v—r had reasons for this suspension, (sup-
 posing, what I by no means allow, that it was
 one) not fit to be communicated to the Council.

And I humbly apprehend, that the narration
 of facts which I have given your Lordship,
 proves the total absence of all *such reasons*. The
 only crime, of which the Council was guilty,
 appears to have been a difference of opinion with
 the L—t—t G—v—r, as to the *time when* his
 M——y meant that his intention to admit Two
 French Roman Catholics into his Council of
 Gr-n-da, should be carried into execution—and
 using that power, which is inherent in them; I
 mean the taking certain laudable resolutions at
 their next meeting, for their own justification.

This was the full extent of their guilt; and surely the most zealous advocate of the L—t—t G—v—r, does not mean to offer *these*, as *reasons not fit to be communicated to the Council*. Indeed, my Lord, to say more on this part of the subject, would be to trifle with your time.

Some other reasons might, indeed, have influenced the conduct of the L—t—t G—v—r. The constitutional demeanor of the Council, in preventing the L—t—t G—v—r from acting in direct opposition to a positive law of the country, was perhaps remembered; but their forcing Mr. S—t—n from his seat at their Board, was, most likely, their greatest measure of guilt, in the eye of the *virtuous, disinterested, and constitutional adviser* of the L—t—t G—v—r. As these, however, will scarcely be mentioned by the L—t—t G—v—r as reasons for his conduct, I only offer them as my own conjectures; and your Lordship, if you know the state of politics in Gr-n-da, and those who do know it, can best judge, whether they are, or are not probable.

I trust, then, my Lord, that it does fully appear to your Lordship, that the L—t—t

G—v—r had not such reasons for this suspension, as were not fit to be communicated to the Council.—But if your Lordship can at this time have a particle of doubt, give me leave to request you to advert to the letter itself, of the L—t—t G—v—r, which must immediately dispel it; because that letter contains a full and sufficient acknowledgment, from the L—t—t G—v—r himself, that he had no such reasons; for in it he says, “As I have thought proper, for divers
 “ causes, *which shall be inserted in the Council*
 “ *books, &c.*” and “I shall direct a copy of my
 “ *reasons* for so doing *to be delivered to each of*
 “ *them.*” Now, my Lord, if I know the least concerning the agreement or disagreement of ideas, *causes which shall be inserted in the Council*
books, and reasons, a copy of which shall be delivered
to each suspended Member, are not, nor can be,
reasons not fit to be communicated to the Council. My logic will not reconcile so palpable an inconsistency; and I believe it will, at least, require the casuistry, the secret evasion and mental reservation of a St. Omer’s Jesuit to do so.

Here, my Lord, I rest this part of the question; firmly believing, that you perceive that
 the

the *only* case, in which the C———r in C—f of Gr-n-da can suspend a Member of the Council, without the consent of a majority of the said Council, after due examination of the charge against such Councillor, and his answer thereunto, is *that*, in which he has reasons for such suspension not fit to be communicated to the Council—that in *this* case the L—t—t G—v—r had not, nor does even pretend to have, *such reasons*—and, therefore, that this suspension was *illegal*, absolutely null and void, and of no effect.

The Members of the Council for these reasons believing it absolutely void *ab initio*, thought it highly necessary to assemble together immediately, in order to express their sense of it; and therefore, on the same day, met, and came to the following resolutions, as appears on their J—rn—ls :

“ His H-n—r the P—f-d-nt having informed
 “ the Board, That from the duty of his station,
 “ and his regard for his M —y’s service, and
 “ the public good, he had found it necessary to
 “ assemble them, in order to inform them, that
 “ the Cl-rk of the C—ncil had this morning

“ shewn a letter from his Honour the G—v—r
 “ to him, in which he was directed to signify
 “ to the following Members of this Board,
 “ viz. J—n G—h—m, W—ll—m L—d—w,
 “ F—d—k C—f—r, T—m—s T—f—d, J—n
 “ M—v—l, and T—m—s W—ll—ms, that
 “ his Honour the G—v—r had thought proper,
 “ for divers causes which he would insert in
 “ the Council books, to suspend and remove
 “ them from his M——y’s Council of Gr-n-da
 “ and the Gr-n-d—s, and that he would direct
 “ a copy of his reasons for so doing, to be de-
 “ livered to each of them.

“ The Council having taken this extraordinary
 “ letter under their consideration, came to the
 “ following resolutions.

“ Resolved, That by the 7th Article of his
 “ M——y’s instructions, the G—v—r is ex-
 “ pressly directed, not to suspend any Member
 “ of the Council without good and sufficient
 “ cause, nor without the consent of the majority
 “ of the said Council, signified in Council, after
 “ due examination of the charge, against such
 “ Councillor, to be entered in the Council
 “ books,

“ books, except for such reasons, as are not fit
 “ to be communicated to the Council ; the
 “ suspicion of which, his letter totally removes.

“ Resolved, That the attempt to suspend the
 “ above Members, without having taken the
 “ previous steps directed by said instructions, is
 “ a most wanton and extraordinary exertion of
 “ power, not warranted by the letter or spirit
 “ of his M——y’s commission and instructions.

“ Resolved, That as this suspension is there-
 “ fore in itself null and void, the said Six Mem-
 “ bers are, and do continue Members of his
 “ M——y’s Council for Gr-n-da and the
 “ Gr-n-d—s ; and that they do continue to sit
 “ in Council, and exercise the powers delegated
 “ to them, by the K—’s commission and in-
 “ structions, notwithstanding such attempt to
 “ suspend them ; and therefore any appointment
 “ of other persons as Members, would be ille-
 “ gal, as well as the proceedings of such pre-
 “ tended Council.

“ Resolved, That the minutes of this day be
 C 4 “ imme-

“ immediately published in the Gazette of this
“ Island.

“ To these resolutions Mr. M—w—ll desired
“ might be added, That as he cannot for the
“ reasons above-mentioned, but consider this
“ attempt, to suspend the said Six Members, as
“ illegal; he will therefore not act, with any
“ other persons, as Members of his M——y’s
“ Council, until his M——y’s pleasure be
“ known, but such as have been appointed by
“ his M——y, some of whom have been, as he
“ thinks, thus attempted to be removed, in an
“ unwarrantable manner.”

The L—t—t G—v—r took no farther immediate notice of this affair; and here it rested from the 29th of September to the 6th of October, when the following *suspension* was issued by the L—t—t G—v—r:

“ GR-N-PA.

“ GR-N-DA. By the honourable U—ff—s
 “ F—m—ce, Esq; C——r
 “ in C—f of his M——y’s
 “ S—th—n C———e Islands
 “ of Gr-n-da, the Gr-n-d—s,
 (L. S.) “ St. V—c—t, D—n—a, and
 “ T—b—o, Ch—nc—ll—r, Or—
 “ d—n—ry and V—e Adm—r—l
 “ of the same, &c. &c. &c.”

“ Whereas I have thought proper *for divers*
 “ *reasons not fit to be communicated to the Council,*
 “ but which shall be laid before his M——y,
 “ to suspend and remove J—n G—h—m,
 “ W—ll—m L—d—w, F—d—k C—f—r,
 “ T—m—s T—f—d, J—n M—v—ll, and
 “ T—m—s W—ll—ms, Esquires, from sit-
 “ ting, voting, and assisting in his M——y’s
 “ Council of Gr-n-da and the Gr-n-d—s; I
 “ do hereby suspend and remove the said J—n
 “ G—h—m, W—ll—m L—d—w, F—d—k
 “ C—f—r, T—m—s T—f—d, J—n M—v—ll,
 “ and T—m—s W—ll—ms, Esquires, from
 “ sitting, voting, and assisting in his M——y’s
 “ said Council of Gr-n-da and the Gr-n-d—s;
 “ and

“ and they *are* suspended and removed accordingly.

“ Given under my hand and seal at arms,
 “ at the Gov-ernm-nt-House this 6th
 “ day of October 1769, and in the ninth
 “ Year of his M——y’s reign.

“ U—f—s F—m——ce.”

“ By his Honour’s command,
 “ J——s E—f—d.”

This, my Lord, is most certainly *a suspension*; because the L—t—t G—v—r, for reasons, which *he esteemed* not fit to be communicated to the Council, did *thereby* suspend the Six Members. To this therefore they, as became them, *submitted*.

I have, my Lord, elsewhere * ventured to say, that the L—t—t G—v—r himself thought that his letter to the Cl-rk of the C—ncil was an *illegal* and *void* suspension. This his second suspension warrants me to say; for, if I mistake not, it amounts to a compleat disavowal of the

* Vide Page 31.

first. Your Lordship will perceive, that the second suspension has no reference to the first, nor to any supposed illegal meeting of the Council; which it is most probable would have been the case, had the L—t—t G—v—r conceived that his letter to the Cl-rk of the C—ncil was a *legal* suspension, and that the Council had met in defiance of his authority: But from the manner in which it is penned, the L—t—t G—v—r must have been convinced of his error:—In this, therefore, he has altered his tone; and instead of wording it in the very extraordinary manner of his letter to the Cl-rk of the C—ncil, he pursues the K—’s instructions, by inserting the words “for divers reasons not fit to be communicated to the Council, but which shall be laid before his M—y,” and, speaking in the present tense, *does*, by that act, without even noticing any former, suspend the Six Members; who, if they had been before, could not be a second time suspended, without an intermediate restoration to their seats had taken place. Thus, my Lord, has the L—t—t G—v—r abandoned his first act, such as it was.

My Lord, you are now possessed of the whole
of

of this dispute ; and it is left to your Lordship—to every friend of our most excellent K—and his g—nm—t—to every lover of freedom and the constitution—and particularly to all those who have adventured their property in Gr-n-da, and who are interested in its welfare, to make such reflections as naturally suggest themselves, on this unwarrantable exercise of power, by the C——r in Ch—f in Gr-n-da, in defiance of that authority which created him. If, upon a fair, unbiassed, and impartial enquiry, your Lordship can be of opinion that the L—t—t G—v—r's conduct deserves your approbation—he will without doubt have it : But if, on the other hand, he has acted in a violent, arbitrary, illegal, and unconstitutional manner—if he has most grossly violated the K— his m—ft—r's instructions—if he has attempted to render the Council insignificant and useless, by most unjustly depriving the Members of their seats, for presuming to differ in opinion from him—when that difference too was founded on the K—'s instructions—then, my Lord, justice calls aloud for the immediate restoration of those, who have been unjustly deprived by so wanton an act of power. Every honest inhabitant of Gr-n-da demands,

mands, and every good subject of the K— will expect it at your hands.

I have not, my Lord, admitted the smallest doubt into my mind, but that your Lordship's wishes are to be impartial on this occasion, and to render justice where it is due. There are not, indeed, wanting those who suspect, that the L—t—t G—v—r of Gr-n-da would not have dared to proceed the lengths he has gone, in direct contradiction to the K—'s instructions, if he had not had assurances of protection from those who were able to afford it to him: But your Lordship will, by your conduct, demonstrate to the world the falshood of this suspicion; and convince all mankind, that no G—v—r, whoever he may be, shall dare, with impunity, to contravene the instructions of his K—, or to exceed the bounds with which his duty is circumscribed.

My Lord, it requires a much abler pen than I hold, to paint to your Lordship the distracted situation of the Colony of Gr-n-da. The K—'s natural-born subjects, it appears from the most accurate and the latest calculations, possess more
than

than two thirds of the property of the Island.— This portion consists, chiefly, of considerable sugar plantations, many of which are the property of Gentlemen who reside in this kingdom. The French Roman Catholics do not possess one third of the property.—Of this share, a very great part consists of sugar plantations, belonging to about fifteen or sixteen French Roman Catholics, one half of whom either reside with their families in France, or are settling estates in the French Colonies.—The remaining part is divided into a great number of coffee, cocoa, and cotton settlements, possessed by a considerable number of the French Roman Catholic subjects, through the influence of whose numbers, the elections are in the hands of the French; who, by this mean, are the sole makers of the Representative body: And, my Lord, it is a melancholy truth, that, under this influence, there are at present, of the Ass—b—y in Gr—n—da, One alien, One Member under age, Five without any qualification, One with a doubtful qualification, Five or Six absent in this Kingdom, Three Officers of the army, and Four Frenchmen, who do not speak or understand one word of English.—Such is the Representation of the Colony! And when
notice,

notice hath been taken to some of these persons of their want of qualification, they immediately ask, "Who is to enquire into that?"—and add, "None but the House, and that, you may be sure, they won't do." And so much, my Lord, is the L—t—t G—v—r in the interest of these men, that they lately ventured, wantonly to make a rule, that *Seven* Members of the Ass—b—y should make a House; whereas the K—'s instructions, which have been communicated to them, positively direct, that not less than *Eleven* Members shall be sufficient to make a House, to do any business whatever: And on this occasion their encouragement was, that "no one can take notice of it but the L—t—t G—v—r, and he won't do it."

Out of this Representation, my Lord, such as it is, the new Council, of the L—t—t G—v—r, is chiefly to be composed; and then the French Roman Catholics will have got the dominion of the Island. The late Council was the only bulwark of the English subjects—They are gone; and now the new subjects, as they are lovingly called, have all things there in their power. They have even persons too in their power—
Those

Those who do not approve of the violent measures in their favour, dare not oppose them ; for such is their vindictive spirit, that they unite, as one man, against all who presume to express their disapprobation of those measures. Of this man they will buy no goods—that, they will not employ—a third has his provisions spoiled on his hands—others lost their employers, merely because they signed a memorial, expressive of their sentiments, to the G—v—r and Council, in 1767 — not to mention their conduct towards those who had signed another in 1765. By these and the like means, they keep every body, except a few, who by their consequence and property are placed above their frowns, very quiet, although very much discontented. This, my Lord, will, in some measure, account for the puffs given to your Lordship of the late tranquillity of the Colony. — The English subjects, by the methods above hinted ; by the misrepresentations of their conduct, which were made here ; and the depression they were kept under, as if they were unworthy even the *notice* of A—st—n, had been long quiet *before* the g—v—m—t devolved upon L—t—t G—v—r F—m—r—e ; and continued so, until oppression hath at length outdone

outdone itself. In that sense the Colony might have been said to be tranquil: But pray, my Lord, upon what pretence did the L—t—t G—v—r assume to *himself* the merit of establishing even that sort of tranquillity?

The Aff—b—y of Gr—n—da, my Lord, are about bringing in a money-bill. The suspension of the Council hath given such universal disgust to all the English subjects, that many of them have publicly declared, that they will pay no taxes, which are imposed by any law passed with the consent of the new Council to be constituted by the L—t—t G—v—r; and they are likely to be followed in this resolution by many more. Doubts too, my Lord, and those far from being frivolous, have been also started about the legality of the decisions of this new Council, as a Court of Error;—and, in short, every one of its acts, as a branch of the Legislature, or as a judicial Court, will be of doubtful validity, and subject to litigation and contest.—Thus is distraction added to distraction; and nothing but anarchy and irrecoverable confusion will ensue in the Island.

One thing more, my Lord, to fill up the
D measure

measure of the woes of those distressed subjects — The very fountain of justice is polluted, and no longer flows free and incorrupt. Politics, and politics only, occupy the attention of the present Ad—st—n in Gr—n—da. In vain is a C—t of Ch—nc—ry established in the Island for the relief of the K—’s subjects—in vain do they resort to it for eq—ty — It is a truth, my Lord, that the L—t—t G—v—r, who, as C——r in C—f, is Ch—c—ll—r of the Island, has not held that C—t, for a very considerable time before the last accounts left the Island.

My Lord, the K—’s natural-born subjects adventured^d their persons and property in Gr—n—da, under the fullest assurances* of the protection and support of G—v—m—t: And, my Lord, never suffer it to be said, with truth, that they in vain seek that protection and support. The evils under which they labour, call aloud for remedy. Think, my Lord, of their present danger. Reflect what would be their situation in the event of a war. The Author of these sheets, my Lord, hath a large property in

* Vide the K—’s Proclamation of October 1763.

Gr-n-da : He feels for it ; and he cannot long keep it, if the present system of politics is pursued, with regard to that Island.

To you, my Lord, the inhabitants look for relief. It is in your Lordship's power to give them immediate relief. Truth forces more from me, my Lord—It is in your power, with a little pains, to put a final end to all the differences and heart-burnings which subsist in the Island. It must be repeated, my Lord, *these things are in your power*. The maxim *divide et impera*, is applicable only to our enemies ; But your Lordship does not wish to apply ~~them~~ to the Colon—s. Vanity, my Lord, makes no part of your character ; and you are superior to the low wish of having your consequence increased, and your levees better attended, by the internal division of all our Colonies.

But, my Lord, I may be told, that, having ascribed to you the power, I ought to point out to you the means of relief for Gr-n-da. That too I will presume to do. Know then, my Lord, that, for the immediate relief of that Island, it is necessary that some person should be ordered out, *capable* to administer the K—'s

government there—that the deprived Members of the Council should be immediately restored, with an approbation of that conduct, which deserves even reward, and which entitles them to the love of all their fellow-subjects — and effectual measures should be taken, to prevent a continuation of that influence of the French Roman Catholics at elections, which causes the whole Representative Body, except the Members for the capital town, to be the creation of those subjects. Some things more, my Lord, may be necessary; but these are essentially and immediately so.

What may be necessary effectually to re-establish the tranquillity of, and to restore harmony and confidence in the Island, seems, my Lord, to be one of two things—1st, If fatal consequences have resulted from the admission of French Roman Catholics into the legislature and magistracy, let the *British constitution* be restored to the Island: Or—2^{dly}, If it be thought necessary and expedient to give those subjects a small share of power, under certain limitations and restrictions, let it be done by *an act of Parliament*, taking effectual care, at the same time, to defeat their baneful influence at elections.—

I say

I say *by an act of Parliament* ; for trust me, my Lord, when I tell you, that until the *alteration* in the constitution of Gr-n-da is established *by the sovereign authority of the legislature of this kingdom*, there will be a party in the Island—and that a formidable, as well as a respectable one—disposed to dispute, *upon the most truly constitutional grounds*, the legality of that change.

I again repeat, my Lord, that you have it in your power to relieve the distressed and unfortunate English inhabitants of Gr-n-da. You are bound, my Lord, to do it by your duty to your K—by your duty to your country—by all the ties of religion and humanity—and, my Lord ! by what you owe your own conscience.

One thing more, my Lord, and I will take my leave. Your Lordship, from your situation, possibly saw a pamphlet, some time since published, entitled, “The Grenada Planter”:—If your Lordship recollects it at all, you must know that it was a despicable and pitiful performance ; made up of the most palpable and malicious falsehoods ; and published with the apparent design of injuring the gentleman, who now holds his M—y’s commission of G—v—r in C—f of the S—th—n

C—t—e

C——e Islands;—and yet, a report hath made its way abroad, that the author of this pamphlet is to be appointed C—f J—e of Gr-n-da.—If this be true, my Lord, every good English subject of that Island would do well to sell his property, although but for half of its value, and retire as quickly as possible from that country, in which such a man is to administer justice. Had not the law determined, that the publication of *truth* is a libel, I would have given his composition the only answer which it deserved—I would have published the *name* of its author, and have displayed his *character* to the world, in all its *pomp* and *majesty*.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's

Most obedient servant,

London,
December 12th, 1769.

-N-DA PROPRIETOR.

A GR

F I N I S.

